



At Work With Common Property

TROPENBOS:

What is It?

TROPENBOS is a global research programme to conserve and develop tropical rain forest. This programme was initiated by the government of the Netherlands. It became operational with the appointment of the programme director, Dr. M.S. Ross on May 15, 1986.

Objectives

Besides stimulating forestry research in the humid tropics, one of the prime objectives of the TROPENBOS programme is to identify the vital principles needed to prepare appropriate management plans, both for large and small areas of humid tropical forest, which are both scientifically sound and socially acceptable from the local as well as national perspective. The programme recognizes that such results can only be possible if the research is conducted in tropical countries by host country researchers, including those of social as well as natural sciences.

Program

It entails five major steps:

- 1 - biophysical inventories
- 2 - mapping of existing features
- 3 - investigating ecological potential and self-regulatory processes
- 4 - socioeconomic studies
- 5 - management plans for protective/production forests including the alternative of introducing agroforestry

Financing

During its initial four-year stimulating phase, the programme has received financial support from four ministries of the government of the Netherlands, coordinated by the ministry of Science and Education.

Implementation

The responsibility for the implementation of TROPENBOS is vested in a programme commission composed of a group of scientific experts and research users chaired by professor Oldeman, silviculture teacher at the Agricultural University of Wageningen, the Netherlands.

Internationalizing TROPENBOS

A consultation on a united approach for research and development in humid tropical forest lands was held in Thiel, the Netherlands, from October 27 to October 31, 1986. Participating countries included Cameroon, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Venezuela, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and the USA. At this meeting, the government of the Netherlands was requested to investigate the possibilities of an independent

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TROPENBOS entity associated with an appropriate international organization to ensure that funds for research activities in the tropics can be mobilized and applied as effectively and efficiently as possible. A follow-up consultation will be convened within one year when the preparatory group is ready with its recommendations as to the future directions of cooperation. IUFRO, ECC, UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, IUCN, ICRAF, MED, CTA, ISSS, and IUBS have expressed their interest and support to the concept of an integrated approach.

For More Information

Inquiries can be directed to:

State Forest Service of the Netherlands
P.O. Box 20020
NL-3502 LA
Utrecht, The Netherlands
Telephone: +31 30 85 24 46
Telex: 47542 LVUTR NL

(Reprinted from *The Forest Chronicle*, April 1987)

Inter-University Working Group:

The June issue of the *Digest* noted that some members of the National Academy of Science Panel on Common Property had decided to form a group which would continue the inter-disciplinary dialogue initiated by the Panel and its Annapolis Conference. This ad hoc group decided to call itself the Inter-University Working Group on Common Property Resources. Dr. Margaret McKean, a political scientist from Duke University undertook the task of finding an administrative home for the group at her institution. Duke seemed an appropriate choice since individuals in a number of units, including the Department of Political Science, the School of Forestry, and the program in International Political Economy have a strong interest in natural resource policy.

Dr. McKean's efforts were successful. Dr. Malcolm Gilles, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts & Sciences and co-author of a recent book on tropical forests, assisted in securing a small amount of initial funding as well as an administrative home in the program in International Political Economy. These resources will facilitate further definition of the group and development of a longer term program.

Several members of the group met informally at Indiana University on December 4-5, 1987. They decided to pursue a number of initiatives. First of all, to draft a proposal for continued funding of the group's activity. Secondly, to identify other possible members so that the group could

The *Common Property Resource Digest* is the primary communication medium of the Common Property Resource Network. Funded with grants from the Ford Foundation, the General Service Foundation, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the CPR Network seeks to disseminate information dealing with common property resources, their management, and policies related to their use. It also seeks, by various means, to foster communication between professionals who work with common property resources, including policymakers, administrators, researchers, and educators. The ultimate goal of the network is to improve the conservation and wise use of these resources, and to improve the wellbeing of those people who depend on common-property for their livelihood. Membership in the network is open to any individual or institution having an active professional interest in common property resources.

The *Common Property Resource Digest* is published, and the CPR Network administered, by the Center for Natural Resource Policy and Management of the University of Minnesota. The Board on Science and Technology for International Development, an arm of the National Academy of Science of the United States, actively collaborates in network activities.

Network functioning depends on active participation by network members. News items, announcements, publications for review, suggestions, and questions are strongly solicited and should be sent to the *Digest* editor, Edward D. Lotterman, at the following address:

Common Property Resource Digest
332e C.O.B.
1994 Buford Avenue
St. Paul MN 55108 U.S.A.
Telephone: (612) 625-7019

be increased to approximately 50 members and made more international in composition. Finally, they decided to begin planning a number of conferences or workshops. Possible sites include the Inter-University Center at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia and regional sites in locations where common property institutions are important. The group hopes to complete these initial funding and planning activities by April or May of 1988.

Forests in Switzerland and Colorado:

Forests in the Swiss Alps have been managed for centuries as common-property resources. However, since 1876 the actions of their owners have been closely regulated by federal legislation. Similarly, most of the forests of the Colorado Rockies are managed by a federal agency, the U.S. Forest Service. Many parallels can be drawn between the two areas, including severe deforestation in the latter part of the 19th century, the introduction of federal protective legislation around the turn of the century and, particularly from the 1950's onwards, decreasing use of forest products but increasing value of forests for recreation.

Martin Price, at the University of Colorado, is conducting a comparative policy analysis for the forests of the two regions, concentrating especially on the changing values of these forests in both time and space (e.g., from wood resource for a local community to recreational resource for a region or a nation). The study concentrates on changing emphases in three outputs: timber, recreation, and protection from natural hazards.

This research is supported by both the U.S. National Science Foundation and Switzerland's Man and the Biosphere program. It should be completed by mid-1988. Any comments or information on pertinent studies would be welcomed. Information about the study is also available from Mr. Price at the following address:

Martin Price
Institute of Behavioral Science
Mountain Environment and
Development Program
Campus Box 260
Boulder, Colorado, 80309-0260, U.S.A.
Telephone: (303) 492-1501

ISMIP & Irrigation Update:

Network members who are interested in water resources and irrigation should be aware of the Irrigation System Management Improvement Pro-

gram (ISMIP) at Central Luzon State University (CLSU) and its new newsletter, *Irrigation Update*.

ISMIP began operations in February, 1985 and is funded by the Ford Foundation, the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) and the Philippine Council for Agricultural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD). The goal of the project is to strengthen CLSU's irrigation-related research and training capabilities so that in the future it can function as a center for irrigation education in the humid tropics.

Project staff includes agricultural engineers and soil scientists as well as economists and other social scientists. The project director is Dr. Honorato L. Angeles, and agricultural engineer who is also Research Coordinator and Dean of the College of Engineering at CLSU.

The project is divided into a number of components including research, instruction, publications and training, and manpower development. "The current research activities are concerned with the management of irrigation systems with emphasis placed on farmer-owned and managed systems." Research is under way at a number of sites in the Philippines on systems of various types including large river diversions, small self-contained systems, and pump systems.

Publications already include eight titles in an ISMIP Paper Series. A workshop is planned for January, 1988, and other training activities will be announced as they are developed.

Additional information about ISMIP and its activities can be obtained from:

Dr. Honorato L. Angeles
ISMIP Program Director
College of Engineering
Central Luzon State University
Munoz, Nueva Ecija 2320
Philippines

The first issue of *Irrigation Update*, published in September, set out the following objectives for itself:

- "report news/events pertaining to irrigation and irrigation-related activities.
- inform of its (CLSU's) current irrigation research thrusts and activities
- share with the irrigation community its research findings/results
- inform of upcoming seminars, workshops, training and similar opportunities for exchange of ideas
- feature an irrigation personality

provide a link with the network of people engaged in irrigation"

The first issue was printed in an eight-page format physically similar to that of the *Digest*, but including photos and other features. No subscription cost is listed, apparently it is available free to anyone having a professional interest in irrigation.

The editor is Melissa E. Agulto. "Requests to receive the *Irrigation Update*, submission of irrigation-related news items, suggestions, and other correspondence should be addressed to:"

The Editor
Irrigation Update
College of Engineering
Central Luzon State University
Munoz, Nueva Ecija, 2320
Philippines

Tropical Coastal Management at Newcastle Upon Tyne:

Those who think of Newcastle-upon-Tyne as only a coal port need to update their thinking. The University there has developed an ambitious new Master of Science degree program in tropical coastal management. The following information is extracted from their descriptive brochure.

"This one year course is devised specifically for those within the developing nations who require an overview of tropical coastal management. The course outline follows:

1. The tropical coastal zone as a system: inter-relationships between the environments.
2. Major biotic divisions in the coastal zone: estuaries, mangroves, seagrass beds, coral reefs, coastal waters.
3. Physical processes that shape the tropical coastline: geomorphology, coastal erosion, sedimentation processes, impact of man-made structures.
4. Tropical marine pollution: marine chemistry, sewage disposal, industrial wastes, toxicity testing, bioassays, biological indicators and monitoring of pollution.
5. Coastal aquaculture: the culture of molluscs, fishes and crustaceans in estuarine, lagoonal and coastal waters.
6. Management of tropical coastal fisheries: biological, economic and social aspects, with particular attention to reef and inshore fisheries. Specific problems of managing multi-

species fisheries and those for which age data are not available.

7. Collecting and analysing data, statistics and computing: statistical techniques, using micro-computers and statistical software packages as management tools.

8. Tourism, marine parks and conservation: conflict of interests and management policy.

9. The role of legislation in coastal management.

10. Socio-economic aspects of coastal zone management.

The program is structured to stress three inter-related components, environmental impact assessment, environmental monitoring, and resource appraisal.

Twelve University of Newcastle upon Tyne faculty members from the departments of Zoology, Geography, Civil Engineering, Plant Biology, and Economics will be involved in teaching the courses. The program is planned so that it can be completed in one year. Applicants should already have a first degree of Bachelor of Science or its equivalent. The year will be divided into two ten week teaching terms, examinations, and a research project. Students who elect a Diploma instead of the M.Sc. can complete a somewhat shorter project. A limited number of scholarships may be available.

For more information contact:

Dr. B.E. Brown
Department of Zoology
University of Newcastle upon Tyne
Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU
United Kingdom

Forestry at La Molina:

While few people think of Peru as a major forest country, tropical and subtropical forests are a major land use and important natural resource for that country. While the coast is desert, and the mountains largely grassland, the eastern portions of the country are all forested. Dry or humid forests occupy some 200,000 square kilometers of the eastern slope of the Andes, while tropical rainforests cover some 50-million hectares of Amazon Basin lowlands. Reforestation efforts designed to halt erosion in the highlands through planting of eucalyptus are also an important aspect of Peruvian forestry.

Given the importance of these forest resources to Peru, it is encouraging that the forestry program at the Universidad Nacional Agraria - La Molina, in Lima, is engaged in beefing up its teaching and research capabilities including the addition of a Masters Degree program in Forestry. Financial support for this effort has been provided by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The Forestry Faculty from the University of Toronto acts to manage the project on behalf of CIDA.

One component of the project is development of La Molina faculty through graduate study in Canada. Eight faculty members have obtained or are completing their M.Sc. degrees in various aspects of forestry at four different Canadian Universities.

A second component involves two-year scholarships for Peruvian citizens for Masters level study at La Molina. Recipients of these scholarships come from Peruvian government agencies, the private sector, and forestry faculties at Peruvian regional universities. Over 60 different students have been involved in this program, nearly 20 have already completed their degrees. Ten more are expected to graduate per year for the next several years.

Canada also provided experts for teaching and research activities, though these are increasingly being carried out by Peruvian nationals. Research equipment, supplies, and training materials were also provided through the project.

The Universidad Nacional Agraria - La Molina is the oldest and largest agricultural university in Peru. While there are agriculture and forestry programs at some of the regional universities, La Molina continues to have the most comprehensive program, and is the only Peruvian University to have credible graduate programs in agriculture or forestry.

Environmental Reporting in Brazil:

Lack of popular knowledge or concern about environmental matters is a stumbling block to improved resource conservation in many developing countries. Frequently environmental and resource issues get little attention in the press. While there are notable exceptions, India for example, the problem is widespread. However, *Veja*, a Brazilian weekly newsmagazine is a welcome exception to this pattern. *Veja* includes a section on the environment in nearly every

issue. This section, entitled "Ambiente", featured the problem of disappearing coastal forest in the issue of November 18. While a great deal of attention has been focused on clearing of rainforest in the Amazon Basin, the coastal forests have suffered far greater loss. Less than 5% of the original area remains.

The Brazilian government has taken steps to preserve areas. The Reserva Biologica do Corrego do Veado in the state of Santa Catarina and the Parque Nacional da Chapada Diamantina in the state of Bahia are examples of federally protected areas. Both of these preserves had large areas devastated by fire this year, both suffer from inadequate resources for administration and protection.

There is some cause for hope however. Local environmental groups recently formed in several states have focused on saving the coastal forests in their areas. An umbrella organization, Fundacao S.O.S. Mata Atlantica, founded in 1986, has brought together scientists and environmentally concerned laypersons. But securing government resources for conservation is difficult during a period when the government faces a stagnant economy and pressing foreign debts.

A more recent article in the same section described the problem of mercury contamination of many rivers in northern Brazil. The problem stems from the use of mercury in riffle boxes used by placer miners extracting gold from alluvial deposits. Placer mining is an important economic activity in the north, but uncontrolled use of mercury has already resulted in severe contamination of several major rivers including the Madeira and the Tapajos. 100 members of Brazil's constituent assembly presented a petition to the Minister of Mines and Energy demanding government controls on use of mercury, but it remains to be seen if any effective measures will be taken.

In short, *Veja* is an example of a popular publication which features competent coverage of resource questions. One hopes that other Latin American news media will follow its example. *Veja* is available at many major research libraries in North America. Correspondence can be addressed to

Veja
Caixa Postal 2372
CEP 01051
Sao Paulo, Brasil

ASEAN Institute of Forest Management:

The Association of South East Asian Nations is perhaps the most successful regional association in the world, particularly in terms of collaboration in research and education activities. The ASEAN Institute of Forest Management is an example of this type of cooperative effort. Located in Kuala Lumpur, the Institute's funding comes largely from Malaysia and from the government of Canada through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The budget is about U.S.\$1.5 million per year.

Current priorities of the Institute are to provide expertise to member countries in forest resource inventory, forest management, and reforestation of natural tropical forests. Training of ASEAN member-country nationals will be accomplished through post-graduate study in Canada as well as in shorter-term study at the Institute itself. The Institute also plans to conduct workshops and other training activities throughout the region.

Forestry for Sustainable Development at Minnesota:

Forestry in the context of development has long been an important interest of the College of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota in St. Paul. Faculty members have also conducted numerous research and training activities related to watershed management and development over the last two decades.

These activities will be expanded over the next three years thanks to a grant of \$425,000 from the Pew Charitable Trusts for the purpose of developing a program of technical support to enhance the planning and implementation of forest-based technical projects and activities for sustainable development.

The program, called "Forestry for Sustainable Development," will develop training materials and management information as well as provide training and technical support for development assistance organizations and national resource management agencies in the Third World. It will emphasize forestry strategies for introducing greater sustainability into development programs involving use of land and water resources. These include social forestry strategies which stress productive use of trees in rural land use systems through the introduction of agro-forestry and community forestry practices.

These strategies will continue to be considered within a broader watershed management framework. Such a framework introduces a systems approach to managing resources on a watershed that is based on the recognition that upstream land and water uses have not only local impacts but also affect downstream communities. Both watershed management and social forestry approaches will stress "production with protection," not just protection alone, recognizing that conservation strategies which do not include production of needed goods and services are not likely to be accepted and sustained by the rural poor majority in developing countries.

The interdisciplinary program will involve faculty from the College of Forestry as well as several other University of Minnesota Departments. Other collaborators from Oxford University, Yale University, the University of Arizona, several development agencies and non-governmental organizations will also participate. Program activities are intended to be carried out in close cooperation with these collaborators and various organizations in developing countries.

Research Associate Allen Lundgren and Professor Hans Gregerson, both from the Department of Forest Resources within the College of Forestry, are the co-principal investigators for this program.

The program is part of a new initiative by the Pew Charitable Trusts to enhance the ability of development assistance agencies and the corporate sector to integrate environmental considerations into the economic development process. This larger program is designed to build constructive linkages between development assistance agencies, the corporate sector, and the conservation community, thus enhancing program planning and management for sustainable development, resource management, and environmental preservation.

More information on the Forestry for Sustainable Development project can be obtained from either of the co-principal investigators at the following address:

College of Forestry
301 Green Hall
1530 North Cleveland Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota, 55108, U.S.A
Telephone: (612) 624-6298

International Society of Tropical Foresters:

The International Society of Tropical Foresters announced that its membership topped the 1600 mark in 1987, with representation from 106 different countries.

ITSF dates from 1979, when growing concern over the rapid changes occurring in the tropics led to its activation. Since then, it has become a well-known leader in issues dealing with the management, protection, and wise use of tropical forests.

ITSF has established a communications network among tropical foresters and other concerned individuals by publishing a quarterly newsletter (*ITSF News*) in English and Spanish, distributing publications and reports, sponsoring workshops and symposia, publishing directories of members' addresses and technical interests, and maintaining a consultant skills roster.

All individuals and organizations interested in tropical forests are eligible for membership in ITSF. Dues are U.S.\$7.50 per year for individuals in developing countries and \$15.00 for individuals in North America, Europe, Japan, and Oceania. Student membership is available for \$5.00; library membership is \$30.00 per year.

Additional information and membership applications are available from:

ITSF
5400 Grosvenor Lane
Bethesda, Maryland, 20814, U.S.A.
Telephone: (301) 897-8720

Rural Sociological Society:

The Rural Sociological Society (RSS), which has been in existence for over half a century, is now engaged in a major membership drive. The society has a long tradition of active involvement in research and dissemination of information on public issues affecting rural society, including development and resource use. Membership in the Society includes individuals from a variety of sectors and many different countries. The RSS produces two useful publications, *Rural Sociology*, and *The Rural Sociologist*. The latter is a bi-monthly publication which covers current interests, news, and announcements. It is one of the more lively publications in the social sciences and contains useful, informal dialogues which other professional associations would do well to emulate. There are a variety of classes of membership, including special rates for international and student members. Costs are modest, ranging

from U.S.\$15.00 to \$30.00 per year. Individuals interested in more information or who wish to join RSS should contact:

Rural Sociological Society
Anne Williams, Treasurer
Wilson Hall
Department of Sociology
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana, 59717, U.S.A.
Telephone: (406) 994-5248

Queensland Postgraduate Studies in Natural Resources Management:

The Faculty of Agricultural Science at the University of Queensland offers four different degree programs in natural resources management. They are Master of Agricultural Science, Master of Agricultural Studies, Diploma of Agricultural Studies, and the PhD. The first and last are customary research degrees which can be completed in two and three years respectively.

The Master and Diploma in Agricultural Studies are more applied degrees, intended for those engaged in, or planning careers in, natural resource management with various government agencies, consultancy firms, and resource development firms. The Diploma program can be completed in one year and the Master of Agricultural Studies in one or two years depending on entry qualifications.

Both include two to four semesters of courses, divided between core and elective subjects, and a research project. Course content is appropriate for both Australian nationals as well as students from other countries. The research project, chosen by the student with the approval of the faculty supervisor, provides the student with the opportunity to analyse a natural resource problem and develop a strategy for managing the resource from the perspective of both public and private interests.

The courses are administered by the Faculty of Agricultural Science which includes 14 distinct academic departments. There are excellent facilities, and Queensland is an appropriate location for natural resource studies because of its range of climates and resources. More information can be obtained from:

The Dean
Faculty of Agricultural Sciences
University of Queensland
St. Lucia, Queensland, 4067, Australia

Fellowships

A number of fellowships have been announced which may be of interest to network members. We regret the short deadlines on some of the programs whose announcements reached us shortly after mailing of the September issue of the Digest. We solicit the assistance of network members in bringing more announcements of this type to our attention in a timely manner.

Rockefeller Foundation:

The Rockefeller Foundation has announced three separate fellowship programs which are described here. Information or applications for all three can be obtained by writing the Foundation at the address listed at the end of this section.

Agricultural Institutes:

The Rockefeller Foundation provides ten research fellowships at international agricultural institutes in developing countries. Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. or Canada or citizens of sub-Saharan African countries and must have completed a PhD degree before commencement of the fellowship. North American candidates must apply by December 31, 1987. African candidates have till January 31, 1988.

Dissertations:

Rockefeller also funds dissertation research for students from sub-Saharan Africa who are completing PhD degrees at U.S. institutions. These dissertation internship awards are intended to support 12-18 months of research in Africa in agricultural and social sciences as well as other disciplines. Funds provided can range up to \$24,000 depending on individual circumstances. More information on the program and application materials can be obtained from the address above. Correspondence should be addressed to the attention of "African Dissertation Internship Awards".

Post-Doctoral Research:

The third Rockefeller fellowship program involves grants for post-doctoral work. Only those individuals who received PhD degrees between December, 1983 and September, 1988 are eligible to apply. There are two programs, one in

population studies, the other in agriculture. Both are open to citizens and permanent residents of the U.S. and Canada. The agriculture program is also open to citizens of sub-Saharan countries. Salary and professional status will be similar to that of an assistant professor at a North American university. Further information can be obtained from the Fellowship Office at the address listed below. Since the deadline for this year's program is December 31, interested individuals should telephone immediately.

The Rockefeller Foundation
1133 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York, 10036, U.S.A.
Telephone: (212) 869-8500

SSRC-African Agriculture:

The Social Science Research Council (SSRC) of the United States awards fellowships for research dealing with the crisis in African agriculture. African researchers (individually or in teams) as well as teams of African and non-African researchers are eligible. Candidates should be recent graduates with at least an M.S. degree or equivalent, or in mid-career. Scholars at universities or research institutes as well as professionals in government agencies are encouraged to apply. The deadline is February 1, 1988.

Fellowship Program
SSRC Project on African Agriculture
605 Third Avenue
New York, New York, 10158, U.S.A.
Telephone (212) 661-0280

Pakistan Studies:

The American Institute of Pakistan Studies offers fellowships for pre-doctoral research, post-doctoral study, and professional development in any social science dealing with Pakistan. The deadline for the current program is January 1, 1988.

American Institute of Pakistan Studies
138 Tolentine Hall
Villanova University
Villanova, Pennsylvania, 19085, U.S.A.
Telephone: (215) 645-4738

Graduate Student Research Ecology and Environmental Policy:

The Science Division of the National Audubon Society invites applications for graduate student research support in ecology and environmental policy. Candidates should be at an early stage of their doctoral program. Applications in two general areas are especially encouraged: (i) field work on ecological processes with broad relevance to the management of National Audubon sanctuaries and other managed lands, (ii) policy analyses of emerging national environmental issues. The annual grants will be for up to \$6000 and may be renewed for up to three years. Initial inquiries should be received by January 1, 1988 and completed applications by March 1, 1988. Contact:

Graduate Student Research Awards
Science Division
National Audubon Society
950 Third Avenue
New York, New York, 10022, U.S.A.

Miami University - Applied Ecology:

Four or more fully-funded postdoctoral positions in the Zoology Department are available. May begin in August, 1988 or later. Those interested in conducting research in one or more of the following areas are invited to apply: Aquatic ecology, aquatic toxicology, behavioral/CNS-toxicology, and agroecosystem ecology. Appointments carry \$20,000 annual salary, with full range of benefits. Listing of ongoing projects and faculty involved is available upon request. Submit resume, three letters of recommendation, and transcripts of all academic work to:

R.G. Sherman
Chair of Zoology
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio, 45056, U.S.A.

About Conferences

Upcoming Conferences:

February 1988

The **International Erosion Control Association** will hold its 19th annual conference February 4-5, 1988 in New Orleans Louisiana, U.S.A.. Contact:

Ben Northcutt
Mountain West Environments
P.O. Box 2107
Steamboat Springs, Colorado, 80477, U.S.A.
Telephone (303) 879-2313

The **International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)** will hold its **17th General Assembly** in San Jose, Costa Rica from February 1-10, 1988. The theme of the assembly is "Conservation for Sustainable Development: a Shared Responsibility." Contact:

General Assembly Office
IUCN Secretariat
Avenue du Mont-Blanc
CH-1196
Gland, Switzerland

March 1988

The University of Minnesota, the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, and the Minnesota Zoo will host a conference entitled "**Tropical Forests: The Minnesota Connection**" on March 5, 1988. The conference is intended to be a forum for educators, environmentalists, and the concerned public. Contact:

Bell Museum of Natural History
10 Church Street SE
Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55455, U.S.A.
Telephone: (612) 624-1852

The first international conference in **Africa** on **Computer Methods and Water Resources** will be held at the Ecole Mohammadia d'Ingenieurs in Rabat, Morocco, March 14-18, 1988. It will enable water resources specialists and computer scientists to formulate guidelines to combat the drought and desertification Africa faces. Contact:

International Water Resources Association
University of Illinois
208 N. Romine St.
Urbana, Illinois, 61801, U.S.A.

The **53rd North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference** will be held in Louisville Kentucky on March 18-23. Contact:

L.R. Jahn
Wildlife Management Institute
Suite 725, 1101 Fourteenth Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005, U.S.A.
Telephone: (202) 371-1808

The **Public Choice Society and Economic Science Association** will hold their **Annual Meetings** in San Francisco, California, on March 18 to 20, 1988. There will be presented paper sessions covering a number of topics related to common property including "Public Goods and Public Finance", "Constitutional Choice and Institutional Analysis", "Social Choice Theory", and "Game Theory". Registration is \$20.00 until February 15, 1988, \$25.00 thereafter. For more information or to register, contact the Public Choice Society President:

Peter C. Ordeshook,
Division of Humanities and Social Science
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California, 91125, U.S.A.

The National Water Well Association is organizing a conference on "**Agricultural Impacts on Ground Water**" to be held in Des Moines, Iowa on March 21-23. Contact:

Vaughn Shelton
NWWA
6375 Riverside Drive
Dublin, Ohio, 43017, U.S.A.
Telephone: (614) 761-1711

April 1988

The **Association for Arid Land Studies** will hold its annual meeting in Denver, Colorado on April 27-30. Contact:

F. Andrew Schoolmaster
AALS Program Chairman
Department of Geography/Anthropology
North Texas State University
Denton, Texas, 76203, U.S.A.

May 1988

Hydroplan 88, the Fourth International Exhibition of Agricultural, Rural, and Urban Hydraulics, to be held May 17-20 in Marseilles, France. Contact:

SAFIM (Secretariat Hydroplan)
Parc Chanot B.P. 2
13266 Marseille Cedex- 08, France

The American Water Resources Association National **Symposium on Coastal Water Resources** will be held May 22-25 in Wilmington, North Carolina. Contact:

AWRA
5410 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 220
Bethesda, Maryland, 20814, U.S.A.

July 1988

The annual meeting of the **International Association for Impact Assessment** will be held in Brisbane, Australia. Exact dates will be announced. Contact:

Rabel J. Burdge
Institute for Environmental Studies
University of Illinois
408 South Goodwin Avenue
Urbana, Illinois, 61801, U.S.A.
Telephone: (217) 333-2916

Call For Proposals:

Two related conferences will be held at San Diego, California and St. Catherines, Ontario in June and July, 1988. The organizers have issued the following call for proposals.

"Many of us who have expertise within our own disciplines in the humanities and the sciences are reluctant to express our understanding and contribute toward the resolution of more general global problems. Interdisciplinary committees at Brock University and San Diego State University are cooperating to offer a forum in which academics might contribute through workshops to an understanding of, and resolution to the global problematique. We have formed an international, and interdisciplinary conference which will meet in San Diego as **Demythologizing the Western World View** and be held June 6-10, 1988; and continue at Brock University as **Sanity, Science, and Global Responsibility** on July 9-14.

We invite workshop proposals, which should include a clear and specific theme which integrates current research with global issues. We are particularly interested in proposals which fall under the following general topics:

- Scientific paradigms, myths, and models, lying behind current approaches to resource management.
- Modeling
- How value systems influence resource management

-The impact of economic development on the environment

Workshop proposals and requests for more information should be addressed to our conference coordinators:

Robert Malone
Department of Philosophy
Brock University
St. Catharines, Ontario
Canada L2S 3A1

Sandra Wawrytko
Department of Philosophy
San Diego State University
San Diego, California, 92115, U.S.A.

Conference Reports:

Third Ramsar Conference:

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat is notable as perhaps the first truly global international agreement for the purposes of nature conservation. From May 27 to June 5, 1987, the Contracting Parties to this agreement held their third meeting, at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. Fifty-six nations were represented, and there were delegates from 27 observer organizations.

Much of the meeting was devoted to improving the administrative structure and operational procedures for implementation of the convention. A Permanent Secretariat was established, with offices to operate at IUCN headquarters and with the International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau. A standing executive committee composed of delegates from nine countries was formed to guide the work of the convention between conferences.

Administrative matters did not take up all of the agenda. Technical workshops were held on four subjects:

- Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance
- Migratory Bird Flyway and Reserve Networks
- Wise Use of Wetlands
- The Ramsar Convention as a Vehicle for Linking Wetland Conservation and Development

The status of wetlands around the world were reviewed, and a full day was devoted to a review of wetland conservation problems in North America. Both Canada and the United States announced the addition of new sites to the Ramsar list.

In the words of Daniel Navid of the IUCN, who served as Secretary General for the conference; "The Regina Conference marked a turning point for the Ramsar Convention. After a shaky start, the Convention has now been put on its feet. At Regina, the Contracting Parties have demonstrated their resolve to make the Convention a success. There is still much to be done, but the future is indeed bright for the Ramsar Convention."

A substantial publication, the *Directory of Wetlands of International Importance* was presented at Regina. It comprises more than 445 pages and is available for U.S.\$21.00 or Lb.15.00 from:

Publications Services
IUCN Conservation Monitoring Centre
219c Huntingdon Road
Cambridge CB3 0DL, United Kingdom

Knowledge and Institutional Change:

The Graduate School of the University of Minnesota and the Midwest Council of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences sponsored an unusual and eclectic symposium on the topic of how institutions develop and change. The organizing committee included professors from the Departments of Psychology, Economics, Management, and Agricultural Economics. While common property institutions per se were not discussed, the general question of how institutions can be planned, developed, or modified is a crucial one at both local and global levels. The scope of the symposium is best described by listing the various sessions together with paper titles and authors.

Experimental Approaches to Institutional Design

"Experiments with Design of Space Station Pricing Policies", by Charles R. Plott, Economics Department, California Institute of Technology.

"Experiments, Institutional Arrangements and Organizational Design" by Paul Goodman, Department of Industrial Administration, Carnegie-Mellon University.

Information and Institutions

"Human Nature and the Architecture of Economic Organizations" by Joseph Stiglitz, Department of Economics, Princeton University.

"The Economics of Institutions: In General and with Respect to Chinese Economic Reform" by Oliver Williamson, Department of Management, Yale University.

Environmental Change, Institutional Innovation, and Social Science Knowledge:

"Constitutional Choice and Impact: Design, Evolution and Transfer." by William Riker, Department of Political Science, University of Rochester.

Production of Private and Public Goods in Decentralized Institutions

"Basic Elements of a Theory of Organizations" by Oliver Hart, Department of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Structure of Organizations for Production of Public and Private Goods" by Shyam Sunder, Accounting Department, University of Minnesota.

Historical Interpretations of Institutional Change

"Cycles of Regulation and Deregulation in the American Economy" by Jonathan Hughes, Economic History, Northwestern University.

"Property Rights and the Origins of Economic Progress" by Douglass North, Economics Department, Washington University.

The symposium closed with a panel discussion on **Boundaries of Rationality** involving Amitai Etzioni, Ehud Kalai, Daniel Kahneman, Robert Keohane, and Leonid Hurwicz.

The symposium sharply illustrated how many different disciplines have useful perspectives on the question of institutional change. Many of these viewpoints are compatible or complementary, others are not. Certainly, no one discipline can "go it alone", and a far greater degree of cooperative, interdisciplinary interchange is necessary if planned institutional development is to have any chance of success.

Copies of many of the papers are available on request from the *Digest* editor.

About Books

Ocean Yearbook 6

"Ocean Yearbook 6 is the sixth in a series of hardcover annuals devoted to assessing the wealth, health, management, strategic importance, and future of the world's oceans. It includes sections on:

- *Issues and prospects
- *living and nonliving resources
- * marine science and technology
- *environment
- *coastal management
- *regional development

The appendices ... include reports from ... the International Ocean Institute, the Scientific Committee on Ocean Research, the UNDP, the United Nations Ocean Economics and Technology Branch, the World Meteorological Organization, and the World Maritime University."

The following selected chapters exemplify contents which may be of interest to network members:

Daniel Pauly, "Problems of Tropical Inshore Fisheries"

Jon E. Bardach, "Fish Far Away: Comments of Antarctic Fisheries"

Marne A. Dubs, "Minerals of the Deep Sea: Politics and Economics in Conflict"

L.V. Speranskaya, "Marine Environmental Protection and Freedom of Navigation in International Law"

James K. Mitchell, "Coastal Management since 1980: The U.S. Experience and Its Relevance for Other Countries"

Borghese, Elizabeth Mann and Norton Ginsburg, eds. *Ocean Yearbook 6*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1987. U.S.\$55.00

Available from:

The University of Chicago Press
5801 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois, 60637, U.S.A.

Land Law & Use in Western Sudan:

Jeffrey Gritzner of the Board on Science and Technology for International Development writes: "I would appreciate it if you would list Mechthild Runger-Gabelmann's *Land Law and Land Use Control in the Western Sudan: The Case of Southern Darfur* in the *Digest*. The volume is well researched, well written, and should be useful."

Part of the Sudan Studies Series published by Ithaca Press, the book is summarized by its publisher as follows:

"Traditionally land in the western savannah has been treated as an inexhaustible resource requiring only a few loosely defined rules for its appropriation. Acquisition was ratified by the allocation of a land sheikh or by simply fencing in or demarcation of the area.

Conditions have now radically changed with the prodigious growth of human and animal pressure, and the advance of desertification bringing drought related migration. At the same time, increasing areas have been taken in for cash crop commercial farming by outside interests, some operating under concessions granted under the agricultural investment statutes and regulations of the central government.

This has led to conflicts for which neither customary nor statute law have provided, and despite a number of land related statutes, the status and protection of acquired rights remains unclear for traditional users whose economy depends on nomadic pastoralism and shifting cultivation on virgin land in a long migratory cycle.

This book discusses these with comparable developments in other countries and categorizes the different customary laws according to land use systems. It further prescribes immediate action on the part of policy makers to use the existing legal instruments to resolve the conflicts and relieve the ecological pressure."

Runger-Gabelmann, Mechthild. *Land Law & Land Use Control in Western Sudan: the Case of Southern Darfur*. London, Ithaca Press, 1987. IX +146 pp. Price not listed.

Available in paperback or hardcover from:

Ithaca Press

13 Southwark Street

London SE1, United Kingdom

or

171 First Avenue

Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, 07716, U.S.A.

Pastoral Development in the Third World:

Network members who are interested in this topic should read an interesting review of Steven Sandford's *Management of Pastoral Development in the Third World*. Many will find their interest whetted. Writing in a recent issue of the *Journal of Range Management*, network member Jon Skovlin says:

"Range managers and researchers trained in the western school of thought may find parts of this book controversial if not downright provoking. Author Steven Sandford, ... has written a treatise that takes issue with several conventional range management concepts."

"The principal issue ... that he takes exception to is that ecological trends in range condition in pastoral regions of most third world countries are downward" "The logical conclusion of this faulty mainstream view ... is to subdivide the common rangeland into private holdings" "He has serious reservations that any grazing system beyond those presently employed by pastoralists will produce any ... solutions" and "this book provides clear insight into the complex problems of third world pastoral development and suggests some strategies for their solution."

Skovlin writes an incisive review of an interesting book. Members are urged to read both.

Sandford, Steven. *Management of Pastoral Development in the Third World*. Somerset Connecticut, John Wiley & Sons, 1983. 316 pp. \$37.50

Reviewed by Jon M. Skovlin in:

Journal of Range Management 40(2), March 1987.

Resource Economies & Free Trade:

The University of Maine's Canadian-American Center has recently published a 335 proceedings volume from a conference on proposed free trade between the U.S. and Canada. It provides analyses of U.S./Canada trade in agriculture, fish, and forest products. The 31 articles are written by scholars from government agencies and universities in both Canada and the U.S.

Resource Economies in Emerging Free Trade: Proceedings of a Maine/Canadian Trade Conference. Orono Maine, Canadian American Center, 1987. 335 pp. U.S.\$12.00

For more information or to order a copy, contact:
Canadian-American Center
154 College Avenue
University of Maine
Orono, Maine, 04469, U.S.A.
Telephone: (207) 581-4222

Adaptive Management of Renewable Resources:

"In this book .. Carl Walters challenges the traditional approach to dealing with uncertainty in the management of such renewable resources such as fish and wildlife. He argues that scientific understanding will come from the experience of management as an ongoing, adaptive, and experimental process, rather than through basic research or the development of ecological theory.

In the opening chapters, Walters reviews approaches to formulating management objectives as well as models for understanding how policy choices affect the attainment of these objectives.

In subsequent chapters, he presents various statistical methods for understanding the dynamics of uncertainty in managed fish and wildlife populations and for seeking optimum harvest policies in the face of uncertainty. He concludes with a look a prospects for adaptive management of complex systems, emphasizing such human factors involved in decision making as risk aversion and conflicting objectives as well as biophysical factors. Throughout the text he uses dynamic models and Bayesian statistical theory as tools for understanding the behaviour of managed systems, and he illustrates these tools with simple graphs and plots of case example data."

Walters, Carl J. *Adaptive Management of Renewable Resources*. New York, Macmillan, 1986. 384 PP. \$34.95 ISBN 0-02-947970-3

Macmillan Publishing Company
866 Third Avenue
New York, New York, 10022, U.S.A.

CPR Publications

Local Management of Rural Resources:

Developing institutions for rural resource management was the theme of a workshop, held slightly over a year ago, in Gilgit, Pakistan. Organized by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Kathmandu, Nepal; the East-West Environment and Policy Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.; and the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, Gilgat, Pakistan; the workshop brought together slightly over twenty participants from several different countries and a variety of institutions. Their work is summarized in a brief report published by the East-West Center.

It contains a brief summary of workshop activities, including a field trip, a description of the geographic area under focus, summaries of group discussions, and brief summaries of presented papers. In other words, a great deal is packed into a 61 page report.

Perhaps the most useful component is an 11 page section which addresses the question; "What makes common property regimes efficient managers of hill and mountain resources? It concisely sketches important themes such as membership rights and duties,

functions of CPR regimes, and criteria for evaluation of such regimes.

Several of the formal papers, including contributions by Daniel Bromley, Nek Buzdar, Michael Dove and Abdul Rao, and Robert Yoder, will be published in a forthcoming book being compiled by ICIMOD. The citation and source for the conference report itself are:

Dani, Anis A, Christopher J.N. Gibbs, & Daniel W. Bromley; *Institutional Development for Local Management of Rural Resources*. Honolulu, East West Center, Workshop Report No. 2, 1987. No price stated.

Environment and Policy Institute
East-West Center
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii, 96848, U.S.A.

Inquiries about the forthcoming ICIMOD volume should be addressed to:

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
P.O. Box 3226
Kathmandu, NEPAL

Pink Flamingos:

Our last issue noted a brief non-technical report on toucans. A companion document describing the pink flamingo, its habitat, and the Mexican government's protective actions is also available. Though very brief, the report contains some beautiful photos of the birds. It is likely that the agency which published these reports can furnish more extensive information regarding their management of these endangered species upon request. The citation and source for the booklet itself are:

Secretariat of Urban Development and Ecology (SEDUE), *The Pink Flamingo*. Mexico D.F., SEDUE. Not dated. Not priced.

Contact:

Lic. Marcelo Ebrard
SEDUE
Avenida Constituyentes No. 947
Edif. "B", Planta Baja
Col. Belen de las Flores
01110, Mexico D.F., MEXICO

ISMIP Paper Series:

Dissemination of information is a key component of the Irrigation System Management Improvement Program (ISMIP) described at more length on page 3. ISMIP has developed a series of papers to report findings from their efforts.

To date, eight titles are available:

1. *Process Documentation Research on the Development/Rehabilitation of Communal Ssystems in the NIA - Ilocos Norte Irrigation Project*
2. *Community Managed Irrigation Systems: San Roque Communal Irrigation System, Agopalo Communal Irrigation System and CUSA - RICA Communal Irrigation System*
3. *The Bustos - Pandi Extension Pump Irrigation System*
4. *The Tibagan Pump Irrigation System*
5. *The Ambayoan River Irrigation System*
6. *Socio-economic Correlates in Irrigation Management*
7. *Organizing Process - An Important Factor in the Viability of Irrigators' Association (Part I - The ARIS Experience)*
8. *Organizing Process -An Important Factor in the Viability of Irrigators' Association (Part II - The BUSPAN Experience)*

These publications are produced by the Publications and Training Component of ISMIP and are available on request from:

ISMIP Publications and Training
c/o Dr. Melissa E. Agulto
College of Engineering
Central Luzon State University
Munoz, Nueva Ecija 2320
Philippines

French Hunting Economics:

Jean-Michel Pinet of the Laboratoire d'Ecologie et de la Faune Sauvage de l'Institut National Agronomique has compiled an interesting report on the economic importance of hunting in France. Based in part on a survey of 4100 hunters in 1986, the report presents information on hunters, their equipment, game, secondary economic effects, and the ecological impact of hunting. Numerous tables of data are mixed with beautiful photos of outdoor scenes. A useful reminder of the multiple functions of nature, even in highly urbanized societies.

Pinet, Jean-Michel, et. al. *L'Economie de la Chasse*. Paris, Comite National d'Information Chasse - Nature, 1987. 96 pp. ISBN 2-906963-00-3. No price stated.

Available from:

Comite National d'Information Chasse Nature
48, rue d'Alesia
75014 Paris, France
Telephone (1)43.27.85.76

Peace Corps Publications:

In its 26 years of existence, the U.S. Peace Corps has accumulated a great deal of experience at small-scale, local development efforts. This experience is reflected in its catalog of publications. It lists well over 100 manuals, reprints, packets, and case studies that have been published.

Items dealing with common property include 100 page comparative case studies of forestry and fishery projects, as well as training manuals in these areas. Single review copies of up to ten different titles are available to individuals working in development agencies or to host country counterparts or libraries. A free catalog listing these materials, together with ordering information, is available from:

Peace Corps
Information Collection and Exchange
806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20526, U.S.A.

Letters To & Notes From The Editor

Letters To The Editor:

St. Catherines Canada, October 2, 1987

Dear Editor:

In the September 1987 CPR Newsletter, you mention that there now is a conference for people involved in ecosystem rehabilitation! (Restoring the Earth 1988 in Berkeley) Indeed there is. In fact there was a conference on ecosystem rehabilitation last year in Budapest.

There is an aspect of ecosystem conservation-restoration that may be of special interest to our CPR colleagues: community-based stewardship groups. Sally Lerner at the University of Waterloo (Ontario, Canada) has been interested for some time in individuals and groups who seem to be motivated by long-term, community or society-level conservation of specific resources or areas. These she calls stewardship groups (Lerner, S. *Alternatives* Vol 13, No.3, 1986).

Recently we decided that it would be interesting to explore this, in part, through a CPR approach. To what extent do users of CPR constitute stewardship groups? To what extent can stewardship groups be considered CPR groups? In Canada and the United States, many of these stewards are environmentalists and naturalists ("Friends of the Sand Spit", etc.). Increasingly, these groups are playing a critically important role in affecting grass-roots attitude change and pushing governments towards more effective conservation and rehabilitation of such areas as parts of the Great Lakes. Are there colleagues in the CPR Network who are interested in community based stewardship groups? We would like to hear from you.

Sincerely,

Fikret Berkes
Institute of Urban & Environmental Studies
St. Catharines, Ontario, L2S 3A1, Canada

Karnatka India, July 31, 1987

Dear Mr. Lotterman,

Ours is a State-level forum of representatives of rural development organizations, farmer's associations, environmental activists, and Gandhian and Sarvodaya Organizations. We have been working for promotion of conservation, afforestation and sustainable development. In particular, we have been carrying on a sustained campaign

against privatization of common resources like forests, land, water, etc., which has greatly increased due to the pronouncedly pro-industry slant of government policies and due to programmes like World Bank and ODA aided 'Social Forestry.'

Mannu Rakshana Koota (MRK) (Save Soil Forum) works closely with the Federation of Voluntary Organizations for Rural Development in Karnataka (FEVORD-K), Samaja Parivartana Samudaya (SPS) which is active in pollution and forestry related issues, etc. MRK has, apart from its field campaigns, encouraged groups of people to approach the courts questioning anti-people policies, and has provided organizational, investigative and documentary support.

We have been campaigning against the aberrations in the Social Forestry Programme, not only because of distorted implementation but also because of design faults. We have had an ongoing dialogue with the World Bank and ODA but, there has been no indications of desire to reorient the programme.

Presently, we in FEVORD-K have undertaken to interest influential environmental groups in India and abroad to bring pressure on ODA and the World Bank. I enclose a draft which we are circulating.

Yours sincerely,

S.R. Ramaswamy
Mannu Rakshana Koota
Keshava Shilpa
Kempegowda Nagar
Bangalore 560 019 India

Editor's note: Space in this issue did not permit us to present excerpts from Mr. Ramaswamy's materials. They will be summarized and discussed in the next issue.

Notes From The Editor:

Apologies: - For mis-numbering the September issue of the *Digest*. The header on the front page should read No.4 rather than No.3. - For our lack of French and Spanish accent marks. No insult is intended. Our present computer typesetting fonts simply do not include the necessary characters.

Reminder: Consider attending the IUCN Convention in Costa Rica in February. I will try to be there and would like to meet more network members on a face to face basis.